UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
BULLOCK JR, LEWIS ALEXANDER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2195	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/346,789	NIEMI, FREDERICK E.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lewis A. Bullock, Jr.	2195

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>response filed 5/10/05</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-12 and 14-51</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-12 and 14-51</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>11 September 2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   The affidavit filed on 10/5/04 and 05/10/05 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to

overcome the Waldo reference.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 32, 43 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention

is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The cited claims are detail an

electronmagnetic signal carrying instructions for performing the steps of managing new

processes. The cited claims are not tangible and therefore are unstatutory. Applicant

argues that according to *In re Breslow* from 205 USPQ 221 the practical application of

electromagnetic energy, i.e. the transmission of a computer program over a computer

network is patentable subject matter. The examiner disagrees. The only tangible

structure in the claim is the intended use of the signal, i.e. where the signal's instruction

is **for** execution on a processor for practice of a method on a workstation. The signal

itself does not require the processor to execute signal and thereby the instructions.

Therefore, there is no practical application of the electromagnetic energy because the

claims does not make it definitive that the signals are executed by a processor. The

claims as written allude to the signal having the capability of being executed by a

processor. Having the capability of being executed does not make a claim statutory.

M.P.E.P. 2106 states:

> Since a computer program is merely a set of instructions capable of being executed by a computer, the computer program itself is not a process and Office personnel should treat a claim for a computer program, without the computer-readable medium needed to realize the computer program's functionality, as nonstatutory functional descriptive material. When a computer program is claimed in a process where the computer is executing the computer program's instructions, Office personnel should treat the claim as a process claim. See paragraph IV.B.2(b), below. When a computer program is recited in conjunction with a physical structure, such as a computer memory, Office personnel should treat the claim as a product claim. See paragraph IV.B.2(a), below.

Therefore, Applicants claim would have to be definitive that the signal is executed on a processor and not for execution on a processor.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 8, 15, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31-34, 36, 37, 39, 40 and 42-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Monitoring Distributed Systems" by JOYCE in view of BONNELL (US 5,655,081).

As to claim 8, JOYCE teaches a computer workstation (console) for use in a computer network having at least one process manager (controller), the workstation

comprising: at least one application or process (created monitorable process); a configuration service (channel) in communicating relationship with the at least one application or process (created monitorable process), wherein the at least one application or process and the configuration service layer cooperate to generate and issue, a registration service request (event / monitoring information) to the at least one process manager (controller) upon opening of the at least one application or process at the computer workstation (see fig. 5; pg. 130, Consoles, "When a monitorable process enters a Jipc system, or is created, it is automatically included in any monitoring session active on its host machine...Monitoring information is collected automatically, and all consoles receive monitoring information in a predefined format from a single controller.."; pg. 129-130, "A system can contain only one controller, its purpose is to serve as a central site through which all events reported to the channels must pass before they are distributed to the consoles."; pg. 128, "A monitorable event occurs whenever a process initiates or completes any of the following operations: entering or leaving a Jipc system..."; pg. 130, Consoles, "Monitoring information is collected automatically, and all consoles receive monitoring information in a predefined format from a single controller..."; pg. 130, "Consoles for displaying individual Jipc events...have been built."; pg. 139-140, An Event Line Console; pg. 140, "A process's event line is blank before it enters the Jipc system or is created and after it leaves the Jipc system or is killed."). However, JOYCE does not teach a network communication facility wherein a registration request is sent through the network communication facility.

BONNELL teaches a network communication facility (communications module of

agent computer / communications module of manager software system) (col. 3, lines

10-15; col. 2, line 67 – col. 3, line 2; col. 9, lines 40-60) wherein the configuration

service layer (agent software) generates and issues a registration request (information /

state of resources and processes) through the network communication facility (col. 7,

lines 1-12). Therefore, it would be obvious at the time of the invention to combine the

teachings of JOYCE with the teachings of BONNELL in order to facilitate an enterprise

management system that will increase automation and efficiency in network

management and decrease the complexity of such management (col. 6, lines 20-47).

As to claim 15, BOYCE teaches a topology server (agent software system)

configured to detect a new device (resource) added to the network and, upon detecting

the new device (resource), to issue a notification object (monitoring event) to a user

application interface (console) (abstract; col. 7, lines 1-14).

As to claim 22, refer to claim 8 for rejection.

As to claim 23, refer to claim 8 for rejection.

As to claims 25 and 26, reference is made to a system that corresponds to the

method of claims 22 and 23 and is rejected for the same reasoning as disclosed in

claims 22 and 23 above.

As to claims 28 and 29, refer to claim 8 for rejection.

As to claim 31, reference is made to a computer readable media that corresponds to the method of claim 22 and is therefore met by the rejection of claim 22 above.

As to claim 32, reference is made to an electro-magnetic signal that corresponds to the method of claim 22 and is therefore met by the rejection of claim 22 above.

As to claims 33 and 34, refer to claims 28 and 29 for rejection.

As to claims 36 and 37, refer to claims 28 and 29 for rejection.

As to claims 39 and 40, refer to claims 28 and 29 for rejection.

As to claim 42, refer to claim 28 for rejection.

As to claim 43, refer to claim 28 for rejection.

As to claims 44 and 45, refer to claims 28 and 29 for rejection.

As to claims 46 and 47, refer to claims 28 and 29 for rejection.

As to claims 48 and 49, refer to claims 28 and 29 for rejection.

As to claims 50, refer to claim 28 for rejection.

As to claim 51, refer to claim 28 for rejection.

5.   Claims 1-4, 7-11, 14-19 and 22-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over "Monitory Distributed Systems" by JOYCE in view of DENTLER (U.S.

Patent 6,289,368).

As to claim 8, JOYCE teaches a computer workstation (console) for use in a

computer network having at least one process manager (controller), the workstation

comprising: at least one application or process (created monitorable process); a

configuration service (channel) in communicating relationship with the at least one

application or process (created monitorable process), wherein the at least one

application or process and the configuration service layer cooperate to generate and

issue, a registration service request (event / monitoring information) to the at least one

process manager (controller) upon opening of the at least one application or process at

the computer workstation (see fig. 5; pg. 130, Consoles, "When a monitorable process

enters a Jipc system, or is created, it is automatically included in any monitoring session

active on its host machine...Monitoring information is collected automatically, and all

consoles receive monitoring information in a predefined format from a single

controller..."; pg. 129-130, "A system can contain only one controller, its purpose is to

serve as a central site through which all events reported to the channels must pass

before they are distributed to the consoles."; pg. 128, "A monitorable event occurs

whenever a process initiates or completes any of the following operations: entering or

leaving a Jipc system..."; pg. 130, Consoles, "Monitoring information is collected

automatically, and all consoles receive monitoring information in a predefined format

from a single controller..."; pg. 130, "Consoles for displaying individual Jipc

events...have been built."; pg. 139-140, An Event Line Console; pg. 140, "A process's

event line is blank before it enters the Jipc system or is created and after it leaves the

Jipc system or is killed."). However, JOYCE does not teach a network communication

facility wherein a registration request is sent through the network communication facility.

DENTLER teaches providing notification of applications or processes by a

network communication facility (fig. 1; col. 4, lines 38-57; col. 5, lines 15-46) wherein the

configuration service layer (tracking means / preprocessor) generates and issues a

registration request (status information that a process has initiated) through the network

communication facility such that the status of the process is displayed in real-time (col.

2, lines 62-66; col. 12, lines 14-31; col. 6, lines 33-45; col. 5, lines 35-58; col. 4, lines

50-58). Therefore, it would be obvious at the time of the invention to combine the

teachings of JOYCE with the teachings of DENTLER in order to facilitate real-time

graphical representation of the status of one or more processes executing on a

computer system (col. 2, lines 38-40; col. 2, lines 61-66; col. 3, lines 25-40).

As to claim 14, DENTLER teaches the user interface application (console / user window) is configured to receive the notification message (status information) and display the notification message at the network management station (monitoring computer / console) without having to close and re-start the management station (in real time) (col. 2, lines 38-40; col. 2, lines 61-66; col. 3, lines 25-40; col. 11, lines 43-50; col. 11, lines 55-64).

As to claim 15, JOYCE teaches a topology server (agent software system) configured to detect a new device (resource) added to the network and, upon detecting the new device (resource), to issue a notification object (monitoring event) to a user application interface (console) (abstract; col. 7, lines 1-14).

As to claims 22-24, refer to claims 8 and 14 for rejection.

As to claims 25-27, reference is made to a system that corresponds to the method of claims 22-24 and is rejected for the same reasoning as disclosed in claims 22-24 above.

As to claims 28-30, refer to claims 8 and 14 for rejection.

As to claim 31, reference is made to a computer readable media that corresponds to the method of claim 22 and is therefore met by the rejection of claim 22 above.

As to claim 32, reference is made to an electro-magnetic signal that corresponds to the method of claim 22 and is therefore met by the rejection of claim 22 above.

As to claims 33-35, refer to claims 28-30 for rejection.

As to claims 36-38, refer to claims 28-30 for rejection.

As to claims 39-41, refer to claims 28-30 for rejection.

As to claim 42, refer to claim 28 for rejection.

As to claim 43, refer to claim 28 for rejection.

As to claims 44 and 45, refer to claims 28 and 29 for rejection.

As to claims 46 and 47, refer to claims 28 and 29 for rejection.

As to claims 48 and 49, refer to claims 28 and 29 for rejection.

As to claims 50, refer to claim 28 for rejection.

As to claim 51, refer to claim 28 for rejection.

As to claim 1, JOYCE teaches a method for use in a computer network having a

process manager (controller) and a network management station (console) for reporting

to the network management station (console) the addition of new applications or

processes (created monitorable process) to the computer network, the method

comprising the steps of: providing a configuration service layer in communicating

relationship with a new application or process (created monitorable process) and the

process manager (controller); in response to opening the new application or process

(creation of the monitorable process), issuing a registration service request (event /

monitoring information) from the new application or process to the process manager

(controller) through the configuration service layer (channel); establishing a method at

the network management station for persistently and continuously listening for

messages (events / monitoring information) from the process manager (controller); in

response to receiving the registration service request (event / monitoring information) at

the process manager (controller), generating and forwarding a notification message

(display indication of the event) that identifies the new application or process to the

network management station (console) (see fig. 5; pg. 130, Consoles, "When a

monitorable process enters a Jipc system, or is created, it is automatically included in

any monitoring session active on its host machine...Monitoring information is collected

automatically, and all consoles receive monitoring information in a predefined format

from a single controller.."; pg. 129-130, "A system can contain only one controller, its

purpose is to serve as a central site through which all events reported to the channels

must pass before they are distributed to the consoles."; pg. 128, "A monitorable event

occurs whenever a process initiates or completes any of the following operations:

entering or leaving a Jipc system..."; pg. 130, Consoles, "Monitoring information is

collected automatically, and all consoles receive monitoring information in a predefined

format from a single controller..."; pg. 130, "Consoles for displaying individual Jipc

events...have been built."; pg. 139-140, An Event Line Console; pg. 140, "A process's

event line is blank before it enters the Jipc system or is created and after it leaves the

Jipc system or is killed."). However, JOYCE does not teach that the displaying the

notification message without having to close and restart the management station.

DENTLER teaches providing notification of applications or processes by a

network communication facility (fig. 1; col. 4, lines 38-57; col. 5, lines 15-46) wherein the

configuration service layer (tracking means / preprocessor) generates and issues a

registration request (status information that a process has initiated) through the network

communication facility (col. 2, lines 62-66; col. 12, lines 14-31; col. 6, lines 33-45; col. 5,

lines 35-58; col. 4, lines 50-58) such that the notification message (status of the

process) is automatically displayed at the network management station without having

to close and re-start the management station (in real time) (col. 2, lines 38-40; col. 2,

lines 61-66; col. 3, lines 25-40; col. 11, lines 43-50; col. 11, lines 55-64). Therefore, it

would be obvious at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of JOYCE with

the teachings of DENTLER in order to facilitate real-time graphical representation of the

status of one or more processes executing on a computer system (col. 2, lines 38-40;

col. 2, lines 61-66; col. 3, lines 25-40).

As to claim 2, DENTLER teaches a process manager window (main screen /

dialog box / display) that displays a list of applications and processes opened

(processes executing) in the computer network in real time (col. 3, lines 12-40; col. 6,

lines 47-61; col. 8, lines 52 – col. 9, line 25; col. 11, lines 40-64). It would be obvious

that since the screen is updated in real-time that when a new process is executed,

thereby created or opened the screen is updated with the notification of the process's

execution.

As to claims 3 and 4, DENTLER teaches the displaying a status, start time, and

location of the application or process within the manager window (fig. 7(a); col. 8, lines

30-38; col. 8, lines 52-65; col. 10, lines 1-25).

As to claims 7 and 11, reference is made to a computer readable medium that

corresponds to the method of claims 1 and 2, and is therefore met by the rejection of

claims 1 and 2 above.

As to claim 16, JOYCE teaches a system for dynamically modifying the

configuration, settings and other parameters associated with one or more applications

or processes running in a computer network, the system comprising: means for

registering with a process manager (controller) upon opening an application or process

(creation of an monitorable process); means for generating a notification object (display

indication of the event) upon the registration of an opened application or process (event

received by controller); means for passing the notification object (event) to one or more

user interface applications (consoles); and means for presenting the notification object

in one or more user interface applications (via displaying the event that the process is

created) (see fig. 5; pg. 130, Consoles, "When a monitorable process enters a Jipc

system, or is created, it is automatically included in any monitoring session active on its

host machine...Monitoring information is collected automatically, and all consoles

receive monitoring information in a predefined format from a single controller.."; pg. 129-

130, "A system can contain only one controller, its purpose is to serve as a central site

through which all events reported to the channels must pass before they are distributed

to the consoles."; pg. 128, "A monitorable event occurs whenever a process initiates or

completes any of the following operations: entering or leaving a Jipc system..."; pg. 130,

Consoles, "Monitoring information is collected automatically, and all consoles receive

monitoring information in a predefined format from a single controller..."; pg. 130,

"Consoles for displaying individual Jipc events...have been built."; pg. 139-140, An

Event Line Console; pg. 140, "A process's event line is blank before it enters the Jipc

system or is created and after it leaves the Jipc system or is killed."). It would be

obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the event must have an

identifier of the process since the display provides an indication that the process has

been created or opened. However, JOYCE does not teach that the displaying the

notification message without having to close and restart the management station.

DENTLER teaches providing notification of applications or processes by a

network communication facility (fig. 1; col. 4, lines 38-57; col. 5, lines 15-46) wherein the

configuration service layer (tracking means / preprocessor) generates and issues a

registration request (status information that a process has initiated) through the network

communication facility (col. 2, lines 62-66; col. 12, lines 14-31; col. 6, lines 33-45; col. 5,

lines 35-58; col. 4, lines 50-58) such that the notification message (status of the

process) is automatically displayed at the network management station without having

to close and re-start the management station (in real time) (col. 2, lines 38-40; col. 2,

lines 61-66; col. 3, lines 25-40; col. 11, lines 43-50; col. 11, lines 55-64). Therefore, it

would be obvious at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of JOYCE with

the teachings of DENTLER in order to facilitate real-time graphical representation of the

status of one or more processes executing on a computer system (col. 2, lines 38-40;

col. 2, lines 61-66; col. 3, lines 25-40).

As to claims 17 and 18, refer to claim 2 for rejection.

6.   Claims 5, 6, 12 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over JOYCE in view of DENTLER as applied to claims 4, 11, and 18

above, and further in view of "Unifying Distributed Processing and Open Hypermedia

through a Heterogeneous Communication Model" by GOOSE et al.

As to claim 5, the combination substantially discloses the invention. However,

the combination does not teach the obtaining and displaying of a status object. GOOSE

teaches wherein a process has parameters (state) associated with a status function

(launch function), comprising the steps of: in response to selecting the process (select

a particular process) from the process manager window (initial display), obtaining a

respective status object (top-level interface) from the new process; and displaying the

obtained status object (top-level interface) (pg. 10, To provide a consistent and central

interface to the processes, the process manager of the HCM was extended to allow

each process to be configured and manipulated through it. As the PH of each process

executes, a launch message is received by the PM. The initial display on the PM is a

list of processes in the system, which is updated dynamically. A user can select a

particular process, which instructs the PH of the selected process to display its top-level

interface."). It is inherent that since DENTLER displays the new process (newly

executing process) along with already executing processes (processes already

executing) that the combination allows for the display and manipulation of parameters of

the new process as well by the client. It is also well known in the art at the time of the

invention that buttons on a window or display are used to invoke methods or access

data and therefore obvious that a button on the display when invoked would obtain and

display the status object. Therefore, it would be obvious to combine the teachings of

JOYCE with the teachings of DENTLER and GOOSE in order to allow the user and

other processes the ability to call forward the interfaces of both local and remote

processes (pg. 10).

As to claim 6, GOOSE teaches the step of modifying (alter) the respective

parameters (state) of the process automatically and dynamically in response to

manipulations of the status object (top-level interface) displayed (pg. 10, "A user can

select a particular process...From here, all data from the user interface is passed

directly to the selected PH and the user can alter or interrogate the state of that

process.").

As to claim 12, refer to claim 5 for rejection.

As to claim 19, refer to claim 5 for rejection.

7.   Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over JOYCE in view of DENTLER as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of

MANO (U.S. Patent 5,793,366).

As to claims 20 and 21, JOYCE and DENTLER substantially disclose the

invention above. However, neither reference teaches the detecting of a new device to a

network. MANO teaches means for detecting a new device (device) added to a network

(bus network); and means for issuing a service request to a user application interface

(indication to display device) upon detecting the new device; means for receiving the

service request at a user application (bus display window); and means for adding the

name identifying the new device to a list of devices displayed in a window presented on

a display screen of a workstation (coloring in the image of the device on the bus display

window based on the device not connected to the network) (col. 5, lines 7-53; col. 3,

lines 50-67; col. 4, lines 35-53; col. 7, lines 35-57). It would be obvious to one skilled in

the art that the combination would allow one to monitor application processes and

devices connected to the network. Therefore, it would be obvious to one skilled in the

art to combine the teachings of JOYCE with the teachings of DENTLER and MANO in

order to facilitate a graphical user interface which will display the devices coupled to a

bus network through which the user has the ability to monitor the activity of the devices

(col. 2, lines 50-57).

Response to Arguments

8.   Applicant's arguments filed 5/10/05 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive. Applicant argues that neither Joyce nor Bonnell disclose Applicant's

claimed "the at least one application or process and the configuration service layer

cooperate to generate and issue... a registration service request to the at least one

process manager upon opening of the at least one application or process at the

computer workstation. In particular Applicant details that the claims state upon opening

of the at least one application process, the application process registers with the

process manager such that the process manager forwards notice of the registration to a

user interface whereas in contrast, Joyce and Bonnell disclose monitoring agents which

obtain data from processes which they are monitoring, and send that data to a

monitoring console or workstation. The examiner disagrees. As stated in the previous

response Joyce teaches monitorable process that are monitored by channel processes.

The monitorable process generate monitorable events which are defined as any Jipc

process operation that may have an effect outside of that process. A monitorable event

occurs whenever a process initiates or completes any of the following operations:

entering or leaving a Jipc system, creating or killing a process, etc. (pg. 128). Joyce

states that when an event is detected in a monitorable process, information concerning

this event is sent to the channel process that is executing on the same machine (pg.

129, 2nd paragraph; pg. 129, 6th paragraph, "When an event is about to occur in a

monitorable process, monitoring information is conveyed to the channel."). Joyce then

states that when a controller exists, all channels forward their monitoring messages to

the controller, which sends the information to consoles (pg. 129, 6th paragraph – pg.

130, 2nd paragraph). Consoles collect, interpret, and display event information and

serve as the interface between users and the monitoring system. It is this sent event

information which details that a monitorable process has started or initiated that the

examiner has mapped to as the functionality that a process has opened and is

registering with the process manager, herein the sending of the event to the controller

for notification that the process has initiated. Each of the messages sent to the process

manager and the user interface application appears to be a notification message.

Registration as used in the claims appears to be message propogation. The claims

detail that the sending of a registration request to the process manager, and the

sending of a notification message to the user interface. Both messages appear to only notify an entity of an opened application process and therefore the claims are rejected as such. In addition, on page 15, line 29 – page 16, line 4 of the specification, Applicant details the registering of the process. It states that the process manager **preferably** generates a record identifying the new process, the workstation at which it is running, and its callback and alerts at least one user interface application. Even if the claims were interpreted to include the preferable step which is impermissible under M.P.E.P. 2111, Joyce details a history function could be provided by permitting the user to scroll the event lines both left and right (pg. 140). Joyce further states the console records, in a transcript file, all events that occur in an application system and any commands issued by the user that can affect the system's execution (pg. 142). Page 142 states, a form of controller can also be used to produce an event ordering based on logical or simulated time wherein the controller can use these time stamps to select the event with the smallest time stamp from the set of pending events as the one that is to occur next. Therefore, Joyce defines the registering operation as detailed and defined by Applicant in the specification. Therefore, the examiner believes the claims are met as indicated in the rejection above and therefore maintains the rejection.
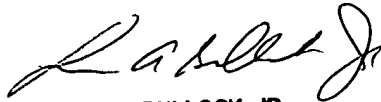
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lewis A. Bullock, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-3759. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:30 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Meng An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LEWIS A. BULLOCK, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER

August 5, 2005